SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: We will do whatever we can.

[*English*]

Talks between Prime Minister of India and Pakistan at Harare

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*105 SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA:
SHRI MOHAN SINGH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan during their visit to Harare for the Commonwealth Heads of Government meet held talks on various bilateral matters including the issue of supply of arms and encouragement to the militants by Pakistan in Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof and the follow up action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It was agreed that tensions should be eased and renewed efforts made to resolve all issues peacefully through bilateral negotiations. The Foreign Secretaries of the two countries, who met subsequently on October 30-31, 1991 agreed on several measures to carry the Confidence Building process and the bilateral dialogue forward.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA: We are happy to hear from the Minister's answer to question(b) that the Foreign Secretaries of the two countries have met on October 30 and 31st. However, I do not know whether it is part of this confidence building process that they have talked about. On November 27 reportedly the Pakistan Foreign Office spokesman in Islamabad has made a statement about Pakistan giving the people of Kashmir full moral and political support in their demand for the right of self-determination. I want to know whether the Government is aware of this. And in view of such statements being made, what are the specific measures which have been discussed by the two foreign Secretaries? I also want to know whether the Minister is aware that the Governor of Kashmir has made a statement that about 2500 militants are waiting to enter the Kashmir border and as a result of that, there has to be a selective, re-deployment of Army in Kashmir. Now, of course, as a precautionary measure, such military actions have to be taken so far as the re deployment of Army is concerned. But since the people of Pakistan and India have no interest in being hostile to each other in being unfriendly to each other, may I know, apart from the military measures, what other measures are being contemplated by the Government?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: It is true that the Pakistani leaders have off and on and always been making these statements and that is their position that they will provide political and diplomatic support to what they call the struggle in Kashmir for self-determination. Unfortunately, it does not end there. It goes further. While Pakistan denies that it is supporting militants and giving them encouragement as suggested by the second part of the supplementary, yet the evidence on the ground shows that this support is being given. This is against all international practice of conduct between states that is, supporting terrorism and subversion in another country. This is against the letter and spirit of the Simla Agreement. Therefore, while we are fighting on the ground against the threat posed by the terrorists which are supported from across the borders, we are taking diplomatic initiatives and political initiatives.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA: What are those initiatives?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: The initiatives are being taken in bilateral contacts with different countries of the world as well as Pakistan. We have brought it to the notice of the Pakistani leadership at the highest level. Our own Prime Minster has brought it to the notice of the Pakistani Prime Minister in Harare. That was followed up in the meeting of the Foreign Secretaries. That was also followed up by our Foreign Minister

when he met the Pakistani Minister of State for Foreign Affairs in New York when he was there to address the General Assembly. This is our approach towards Pakistan and towards different countries of the world. I am happy to inform the House that our demorcates have yielded the results in the sense that countries which were dubious in their approach to this particular issue, now swear by the Simla Agreement, they feel that the issue must be settled bilaterally, peacefully and by negotiations.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA: The second supplementary specifically relates to countries which the hon. Minister has said have been dubious in their approach.

MR. SPEAKER: You would be interested in giving the reply in a positive manner.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA: It is true that it has been agreed by such countries that matters between India and Pakistan relating to Kashmir and Punjab should be bilaterally settled. But I would like to know whether or not by recommending Pakistan Prime Minister's proposal regarding the nuclear non proliferation treaty to India, US Government is trying to influence the bilateral negotiations. If that is so, how are we going to face this kind of an interference.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Our position on this is well-known to the House. We are for peace globally, we are for peace in this region and we will do all in this context which safeguards the national security and national interests.

As far as any sort of a regional arrangement for a nuclear free zone, is concerned, our views are well-known. By the very nature of nuclear weapons, the approach has to be global. A regional approach will not do.

Now when your are speaking about the recent visit of the representatives from United States Administration and when you are speaking about the views of United States Administration, the view is that they support all confidence building measures to defuse tensions in this region, all confidence building measures between India and Pakistan including the confidence building measures in the nuclear field.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question is related to the recent Harare Summit. It is about the Indo-Pak relations in context of Pakistan's moral support and arms supply to the terrorists of Jammu-Kashmir and Punjab. I would like to know from the hon. Minister in clear terms as to whether the Indian Prime Minister asked his Pakistani counterpart for giving a concrete assurance and undertaking to stop the arms supply to the terrorists of Jammu-Kashmir and Punjab or not when they met each other in Harare, if not, the reasons therefor?

[*English*]

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Sir, the answer is 'Yes'. The Prime Minister in Harare when he met his counterpart from Pakistan, did raise this issue and mentioned that this is the major obstacle really to normalisation of relations with Pakistan. This was followed-up and is followed-up at all meetings and subsequent meetings which he has mentioned and it is really a major obstacle.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I seek one re-conciliation and one clarification from the hon. Minister of State. Post Harare, the Prime Minster was good enough to describe his talks with Mian Nawaz Sharief, the hon. Prime Minister of Pakistan, in extremely eulogistic terms and he categorised them as "very satisfactory". Almost simultaneously, the Defence Minister expressed his great concern about Pakistan's continued assistance in Jammu and Kashmir, in Punjab to terrorists etc. Therefore, would the Government reconcile its stand? Is the Prime Minister's satisfaction with Harare talks with Main Nawaz Sharif the Government's stand or is the Defence Minister's expression of concern about Pakistan's continued assistance is the Government

stand? That is one reconciliation.

The second clarification that I seek is this. The hon. Minister himself introduced the aspect of Foreign Secretaries level discussions at the end of October. What are the components of the confidence building measures that were discussed, what are the various confidence building measures; and is there any progress on any of those confidence building measures?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Sir, the hon. Member seeks a reconciliation between the statement of the Prime Minister and the statement of the Defence Minister. In substance, the reconciliation that the hon. Member seeks is between the words of the Pakistani leadership and the deeds on the ground and that is precisely what the problem is. While at the political level, at the official level they keep on harping on this that we must start a new era of cooperation and they will stop and they will not support terrorism; on the ground the reality is different and from all evidence the support to terrorism continues.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: That is not my question.

MR. SPEAKER: He has answered very ably.

SHRI EDUERDO FALEIRO: The second point the hon. Member wanted to find out is what is the nature of the confidence building measures. What has been achieved out of the discussions on the components of confidence building measures is the following:

> "Agreements have been worked out on notification of military exercises, and on prevention of airspace violation by military aircraft."

Since January 1, 1991, the Directors-General of Military Operations of the two countries have initiated regular weekly contact. Instruments of ratification of the Agreement on prohibition of attack against nuclear installations and facilities were exchanged on 27th February, 1991. Pakistan still has some reservations regarding joint border patrolling. A military delegation from India visited Pakistan from September 24 to 27....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I think it need not be read out fully.

SHRI EDUERDO FALEIRO: If you want, Sir, I can lay it on the Table of the House.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I seek your indulgence, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, there are other Members also who want to ask questions on this.

SHRI ANANDGAJAPATI RAJU POOSAPATI: Sir, we find that Pakistan is in a bind because of the Pressler Amendment which has not been brought in and the certification by the United States' President that Pakistan is non-nuclear. So, what they are trying to do is to put India in a bind by, on one side, saying that they want a nuclear-free zone in south Asia and, at the same time, asking India to sign the NPT. Thus, they are compelling India in a bind So, I would like to know what are the steps the Government is going to take to see that India is not put in a bind by the proposal of Nawaz Sharif to make South Asia a nuclear-Free Zone and by the American effort to make us sign the Non-Proliferation Treaty.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Sir, our position is and has been that we are for disarmament and specifically for nuclear disarmament. But we feel and we believe and it is true that by the very nature of nuclear weapons, their reach and impact is global. In this context, at the special conference of the United Nations on disarmament, our late Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi, who attended the special conference, had made a specific proposal for global disarmament, which is very realistic and very appropriate. We have made it clear to everyone concerned, therefore, that whether it is the Pakistani proposal or any other such proposal - because they are

regional while nuclear weapons are global and the nuclear question is global in its nature and impact - that proposal will not be really workable.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Mr. speaker, Sir, since the hon. Minister is fresh from his SAARC visit, I would like to know what are the concrete results of the various diplomatic, political and, of course, economic initiatives which he has taken that we got precisely three votes in the United Nations and our traditional friends Soviet Union, Ukraine and Bylorussia also voted against us as proposal put forward at the Pakistan's initiative was passed by the United Nations General Assembly by 103:3 votes. Does this Government consider this as the achievement and does this Government consider that Pakistan will not supply arms and not extend other facilities to the terrorists in Punjab and Kashmir? I would also like to know what has happened during the talk which the Prime Minister and the External Affairs Minister had with their new-found common patron, the State Department of the Government of America.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Sir, my illustrious predecessor is obviously speaking about the Soviet vote, particularly on the question of Pakistani proposal.

SHRI HARI KISORE SINGH: It is 103:3.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Yes, of course. They were there during my colleague's time and others' time also. Now, Sir, what it shows is that they are for nuclear disarmament and they see regional arrangements, perhaps in their own perception, as worthwhile....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: We are not lovers of such a strange choice of words, Sir. The Government of India has expressed its anguish. This is no way to express discontent to a foreign country.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: However, Sir, the point is that the Soviet Union, as far as the Kashmir question is concerned - as distinguished from nuclear disarmament which is a broader question swears by the Shimla Agreement - this is the October position which is the latest - and feels that it must be solved bilaterally and peacefully.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: That is precisely what I was referring to as an achievement of our diplomatic efforts. More and more countries are actually coming around and have come around to this position.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: Sir, I will ask a very small question. I think that China is also an important factor in the relationship between India and Pakistan. I am straight away asking the hon. Minister, whether the Government will use the opportunity of the visit of Chinese Premier to India and take up this issue bilaterally so that some moral or diplomatic pressure is put on Pakistan?

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: We have noted your suggestion for action and we will consider it.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Setting up of an Oil Refinery in Orissa

*101. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:
DR. KARTIKESHWAR PATRA:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have sought any foreign collaboration for setting up an Oil Refinery in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the place where this refinery is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): (a) No, Sir.